

room further than the Allies, and of course can hardly serve as a basis for compromise. On the other hand, the American explanation is that America simply wants to keep the straits free for warships on its ordinary mission of friendly visitation; and that as war always cancels stipulations of this kind it was useless to demand other wise.

As for what the Americans mean by disarmament as the best thing for the Black Sea nobody knows, and it is hoped by many delegates that new instructions from Washington the Americans will be permitted to explain their views, which would have a very considerable effect on controlling the situation.

It is still apparent that the Turks are striving for a compromise that will comply with their national compact of this kind. It was useless to demand other wise.

SAYS U. S. WOULD BE ARBITER OF EUROPE

French Papers Resent America's Part at Lausanne.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Dec. 7.

American intervention at the Lausanne conference is by no means being welcomed with the fervor that Premier Clemenceau has been promising the American public during his tour. Instead of recognizing Ambassador Child's statement as one of the principles which have always dominated the American position, there is much muttering that the United States is trying to turn its role of observer into one of arbiter of European affairs.

This discontent is clearly reflected in some of the most important newspapers. Coming on the eve of the important London conference between the allied Premiers in London, the American Ambassador Harbo's intimation that another American statement may be expected shortly the *Liberator* says: "If the United States after a period of silence is again commencing to interfere itself in Europe it will not render her a service by such intervention. It is not doctrines that Europe needs and it is not with dogmas that she will be set at rest. It is regrettable that the American tendency at this moment is for theoretical interventions, which above all else prevent success."

The *Free Press* further reminds America that "the arbiter must not only intervene when his own interests are at stake, and expresses surprise that the United States is seeking the role of dictator of policy in the question of the liberty of the straits which 'beyond all doubt is clearly and purely a European question.'"

MUSSOLINI FEARS WAR UNLESS TURKS YIELD

Stops at Lausanne to See Curzon on Way to London.

LAUSANNE, Dec. 7 (Associated Press).—Premier Mussolini stopped off at Lausanne to-night on his way to London and discussed with Lord Curzon the Near Eastern negotiations. It is understood that the Russian objection to the allied project for control of the straits was one of the subjects under consideration.

"Italy in the negotiations at Lausanne is in full agreement with the Allies," said Mussolini. "What we propose to the Turks is perfectly reasonable. I hope the negotiations are successful, otherwise there will be war."

The counter propositions which the Turks are expected to make to-morrow will deal, among other things, with Constantinople, which the allied calculations infringe Turkish sovereignty over Constantinople will probably lead to strong objections.

FRENCH WEIGH DEBTS AND REPARATIONS

Reduction Must Be Made in Both or None.

PARIS, Dec. 7 (Associated Press).—Premier Poincaré leaves to-morrow for London to attend the conference of Premiers, regarded by many here as the last great effort of the Entente to reach an agreement on Germany's reparations bill before France sets out independent efforts to collect in her own way. The meeting is looked upon as involving the continuance of friendly cooperation between France and Great Britain.

The following definite propositions, while not constituting the plan, will probably guide the French in their arguments in London:

One—No moratorium to Germany without the surrender of productive guarantees, such as mines and forests.

Two—Reduction of the German indemnity to from 60,000,000,000 to 50,000,000,000 gold marks only on condition that there be a parallel reduction in the French and other allied debts.

Three—Revision of the percentages of the German payments in favor of France. France at present is entitled to 52 per cent, but would claim Great Britain's 22 per cent, in return for fixing the indemnity at the suggested amount.

Four—When the voluntary default of Germany is definitely established, or when Germany refuses to carry out the financial reforms of balancing her budget and stabilizing the mark, penalties would be imposed. These would include extension of the allied occupation of the Ruhr as a permit to customs and economic exploitation and general administration of the Rhineland.

The results given Germany on August 21 last expires on January 25, when she is scheduled to pay 500,000,000 gold marks. One thing appears certain; namely, that if no agreement is reached in London, France will demand a further relief for Germany without the definite guarantees already suggested.

WANTS TURKS TO GIVE AREA FOR ARMENIA

Rev. Dr. George R. Montgomery Confers With Delegates.

LAUSANNE, Dec. 7 (Associated Press).—Ambassador Child and the heads of the other delegations to the Near Eastern conference were asked to-day to lend their aid in providing a national homeland for the Armenians, by the Rev. Dr. George R. Montgomery, pastor of the Armenia-America Society.

Dr. Montgomery urged that the conference induce Turkey to designate some area where these refugees might be settled and provision made for establishing permanent orphanages, hospitals, schools and other institutions for them. It was suggested that the United States should contribute to the port of Alexandria would be most suitable.

SHIPS CROWDED FOR ITALY.

The Lloyd Sabaudia liner, *Cento Rosso*, which sailed yesterday for Italian ports, carries 1,500 steerage passengers. Nearly all have been residents of America several years, who will celebrate Christmas in their former homes and will return before the end of six months.

The Giuseppe Verdi of the Transatlantica Italiana Line, which also departed yesterday, has 1,200 steerage passengers and the Cavallotti liner President Wilson carries 500 to Italy and Greece. Both these ships will touch at Boston and take on more third class holiday seekers in summer times.

BRITAIN GO LIMIT TO RESTORE EUROPE

Would Pay High for Allied Unity of Action on Reparations.

MAY NOT CANCEL DEBT

But if France Is Reasonable Might Pledge Her Share From Germany.

WHERE LOGIC IS A DANGER

Moratorium Might Be Accompanied by Guaranty of French Frontiers.

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HOUSE WETS OPEN FIGHT UPON BIG DRY LAW FUND

Oppose Appropriation of \$150,000 for Press Agents for Officers and Equal Amount for Enforcing Agents to Buy Drinks With.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Dec. 7.

The wets in the House started a drive to-day against the proposed appropriation of \$9,000,000 for prohibition enforcement during the next fiscal year.

Representative John Philip Hill (Rep., Md.) announced his intention of pressing five amendments to the bill, all directed against the prohibition enforcement service. The most important of the five provides for the transfer of the service from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice, a step bitterly opposed by the drys.

Representative Walter W. Magee (Rep., Syracuse, N. Y.) made a scathing attack on prohibition enforcement, declaring that the time has come when there must be a modification of the law. Representative Meyer London (Socialist, N. Y.) attacked the law.

Representative Hill's amendments are devised to eliminate the proposed expenditure of \$150,000 for a publicity bureau for the prohibition service and to prevent the expenditure of \$150,000 for the purchase by prohibition agents of intoxicating liquor to be used as evidence, which he declared to be in itself a violation of the law. The amendments are directed against stump speaking by the prohibition commission and his assistants and against the issue of propaganda by the service to defeat members of Congress.

The chief amendment, that for the transfer of the service from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice, has been offered before, but it has been opposed by the Anti-Saloon League, which fears that, so located, the service would lose its identity.

Representative Blanton (Dem., Tex.), a dry, attacked the Hill amendments, saying they were intended to weaken prohibition enforcement. He said that in Baltimore, Mr. Hill's home city, as well as in other cities, beer was being sold in saloons as of old, and that the House should do nothing which would interfere with the work of enforcement officials.

Representative Magee said the prohibition law is "travelling bone dry." He said the time had come when the law should be based on reason and that the House Judiciary Committee should determine the maximum of alcoholic content of beverages which might be sold in conformity with the Constitution.

"Then," he said, "Congress should provide that each State may determine in its own way, by legislative action or by referendum, what alcoholic content not exceeding such maximum a beverage manufactured and sold within the State may contain."

"If Minnesota wants cold water, let her have it. If New York wants the maximum, no other sovereign State could reasonably object."

"Let us have the courage, the courage that knows no fear, the courage that obliterates self, the courage of the man who has made his mark, the courage to grant unto the people the rights guaranteed to them under the Constitution."

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PAISH SAYS PREMIERS CAN REVIVE EUROPE'S CONDITION

Continued from First Page.

its payment, to be redeemed by a 1 per cent. sinking fund.

The next step is to obtain the willing promise of Germany to pay an annuity of not more than £100,000,000, for without such willing promise it will still be impossible to create the necessary credit in the anticipation of its receipt. Neither bankers nor investors will be prepared to grant any credit based upon the security of unwilling payments. Such annual sum, if willingly paid, would under the proper guarantees enable sufficient credit to be raised as were necessary to repair the entire physical damage of the war, and restore Europe's productive power, and with it Europe's buying power.

Having agreed upon a practicable sum of reparations, and having obtained Germany's willing promise, the payment of interrelated debts can be solved. Provided that France and Italy consent to reduce reparations payments to a reasonable sum, the British Government should offer to cancel the debts of France and Italy to Great Britain. This step would at once substantially improve the financial position of these countries and help strengthen their credit.

This should be done by Great Britain even if America is not prepared to take a similar step. But these measures will of themselves not solve the problem of European reconstruction, nor restore the productive and buying power of the continent and nations which the restoration of world prosperity so greatly depends. Additional steps are essential.

Other Countries Must Be Restored.

The creation of credit by means of which the restoration of France can be completed within a short period will be impossible unless the strong hand must be applied to the restoration of the other devastated districts of Europe, and more especially Russia and Poland. Moreover, the injury which France sustained from the war will not be healed until the investments of France in other countries of Europe, especially Russia, are restored to value. For this to be done, the nations in which French investments have been made must be restored to a normal degree of prosperity. Such restoration demands the creation of a large amount of credit, which these countries at present cannot possibly obtain.

The problem of reparations indeed is not merely a French problem; it is a European problem. Moreover, the restoration of the whole of Europe is essential to an avoidance of world insolvency, and the recovery of world prosperity. Fortunately, there is a method by which this work can be accomplished.

Great Britain is entitled to 22 per cent. of German reparations payments and this proportion of credits raised on the security of German reparations should be devoted by Great Britain, if possible, to create credit on an interest basis of 4 per cent, and a sinking fund of 1 per cent. Thus the payment of a sum of £100,000,000 yearly by Germany would enable a total credit of £2,000,000,000 to be raised. Of this sum Great Britain would be entitled to £440,000,000—a sum sufficient to restore Russia, Poland, Rumania and other countries, and place their currencies upon a gold basis. The advantage to France of such action would be great.

France has invested about £1,000,000,000 in the rest of Europe, a sum which at present is practically valueless. Were, however, these debtor nations restored by the suggested credits, these French investments would again become of value. Consequently it would be of greater value to France for a portion of reparations credit to be allocated to these countries than for a British portion of reparations to be relinquished in favor of France. In one case France would receive about £400,000,000 and her foreign investments would remain valueless and the trade of Europe depressed; while in the other case her foreign investments amounting to about £1,000,000,000 would be rendered good and the prosperity and trade of Europe would be restored.

Vital for Britain.

For Great Britain the restoration of Russia, Poland and other nations is a matter of prime importance. Unless these nations are restored the trade of the world must remain depressed and consequently British trade will continue to remain stagnant. The object to be sought is the recovery of the whole of Europe and the restoration of the trade of the entire world to normal proportions. So long as Europe remains devastated and in poverty, without credit, the trade of the world must remain depressed, and with it there must be great unemployment and distress in Great Britain.

The allocation of Great Britain's share of reparations payments to the injured countries, which cannot otherwise obtain credits, is a matter of importance to all nations, and is of special importance to the entire nations. Moreover, it would be of great importance to Germany, which can neither recover prosperity nor pay reparations until the buying power of Europe is restored.

In brief, Europe cannot avoid either governmental or private insolvency unless reparations are reduced to a reasonable figure and credit is created in anticipation of their payment—unless interrelated debts are cancelled and provided that allied debts be cancelled, not only France but all injured nations.

Are the Prime Ministers of the Entente yet prepared to survey impartially

and sanely the economic and financial situation as well as the political, and are they now willing to take such action as the danger demands?

HERMES EXPOSES SHAM PROSPERITY IN GERMANY

Says Settlement of Reparations Alone Can Aid Europe.

BERLIN, Dec. 7 (Associated Press).—Minister of Finance Hermes to-day in expounding Germany's financial position to the Budget Committee of the Reichstag cited figures showing that Germany in reality is undergoing only sham prosperity. He declared that the apparently high dividends paid by German companies were but paper dividends, which when translated into the gold equivalent were quite insignificant, and that industrial concerns were merely subsisting on their actual physical properties.

Explaining the Government's financial policy he stressed the imperative need of foreign cooperation in the settlement of the reparations question alone could constitute a firm basis for the economic restoration of Europe. The Minister said the Government nevertheless was ready to collaborate in any practical interim solution which formed a just compromise between the interests of the different countries.

Dr. Hermes said he estimated the expenditure during the present year for the ordinary budget at 42,000,000,000 marks, which exceeded the original estimate by 24,000,000,000 marks. The ordinary budget for the current year could be balanced. The extraordinary budget now stood at 75,000,000,000 marks and the budget for the current year of the peace treaty was 612,000,000,000 marks. The floating debt at the beginning of December was 880,000,000,000 marks. During the first months of the present year Dr. Hermes said the deficit in the trade balance amounted to 1,750,000,000 gold marks.

CANADA GETS VINNY RIDGE.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—France has granted the Canadian Government the perpetual use of several acres of land on Vinny Ridge, where Canada may erect monuments to the Canadian soldiers who lost their lives in the memorable assault which carried that eminence for the Allies.

HARDING AND 'TIGER' SWAP TABLE TALK

International Issues Are Avoided at White House Luncheon.

LODGE AMONG GUESTS

Coolidge, Taft and Cabinet Members Are Also in Company.

GREETING BY FIRST LADY

Clemenceau One of First Visitors She Has Seen Since Her Illness.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Dec. 7.

Clemenceau's luncheon with the President at the White House to-day proved a social gathering engaging twenty-four men in friendly conversation without special reference to the guest of honor's mission in the United States.

The Tiger sat at a table in the state dining room for nearly an hour and a half with the President, Vice-President Coolidge, the members of the Cabinet now in Washington, Chief Justice Taft and others. In the group was Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, instrumental in keeping the United States out of the League of Nations, which Clemenceau helped to fashion, although his and Clemenceau's opinions of it were in some respects not far apart.

After luncheon Clemenceau, with Ambassador Jusserand, went to the second floor of the White House, and in a reception room off the west hall met Mrs. Harding. She is slowly recovering from her serious illness, but has seen few visitors. An exception was made in the case of the interesting Frenchman. Mrs. Harding walks a little at times, but was sitting in an invalid's chair when she received Clemenceau. He and M. Jusserand stayed only long enough to congratulate her on her improvement.

Not to Visit Congress.

Clemenceau will not visit Congress, but all the members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs will hear him to-morrow in his last Washington address to be given in Memorial Continental Hall at the lecture conference on public opinion and world peace. The chairman of this committee is Representative Stephen G. Porter of Pennsylvania, who introduced in the House the resolution whereby the United States made a separate peace with Germany after the defeat of the Treaty of Versailles. The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, headed by Senator Lodge, has also been invited, but will not attend in a body, although several members will go.

Clemenceau arrived at the White House at 1:30 this afternoon with Henry White, to the usual accompaniment of heavy fire from the photographic batteries. He left at 2 o'clock. At the luncheon he talked mostly with Mr. Harding, Vice-President Coolidge and Chief Justice Taft. The others present, including Senator Lodge, were M. Jusserand, Secretary of State Hughes, Senator Cummins, President pro tem. of the Senate; Speaker Gillett of the House, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, Secretary of War Weeks, Attorney-General Daugherty, Secretary of the Navy Denby, Secretary of the Interior Fall.

Except for the trip to the White House, Clemenceau did not leave the home of his host, Mr. White. It was the most restful day of his American visit. A contemplated sightseeing jaunt was prevented by rain. The Tiger spent most of the hours sleeping or going over the manuscript of to-morrow's speech. He was quite content not to cross the tiger skin rug in Mr. White's reception hall except for the one excursion.

His health continues to be good, but he said this morning he could not accept any more invitations. Among his visitors were Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; John Hays Hammond and Col. Edward M. House. Col. House will probably accompany him to Philadelphia Saturday.

The explanation offered for Clemenceau's failure to address the Senate is that such an opportunity is offered only to distinguished foreigners here on official missions. The fact is that this rule could be waived, but it is felt that the recent verbal exchanges between Clemenceau and Senators Hitchcock and Borah might lead to embarrassment should the former French Premier appear. Therefore he has not been invited, nor has he asked to be.

Clemenceau's Washington visit will end to-morrow evening, when he returns to his private car. It will be hauled to a quiet place in the railroad yards, if such there be, and will start for Philadelphia at 1:20 A. M. Saturday. Clemenceau will speak in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on Saturday at 11 A. M. He will spend Saturday on his car at Cresson, Pa. (a break in the trip back to Chicago).

FEAR FOR ARMY AIRMEN.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 7.—Fears for the safety of Col. Francis C. Marshall, attached to the staff of the Chief of Cavalry at Washington, and Lieut. Charles L. Webster of the Air Service were expressed to-night at Rockwell Field here. The two officers left San Diego at 9:15 A. M. to-day for Fort Huachuca, near Tucson, with instructions to report by wire on arrival, which was expected within five hours, but had not reported up to 7:30 P. M.

Secretary of Labor Davis, Representative Porter, Admiral Robert E. Coontz, Major-General Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Secretary of State, Leland Harrison, Henry White, Huzb C. Wallace, ex-Ambassador to France; Stephen Bonnell, Col. Clarence A. Sherrill and Commander Adolphus Andrews.

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